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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/656,789	09/05/2003	Thomas J. Foth	F-627	8969

7590 10/29/2009
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EXAMINER

ANDERSON, FOLASHADE

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3623

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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10/29/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is made final in response to Applicant's submission filed on 07/15/2009. Currently, claims 1-3, 6-22, and 31-34 are pending. Claims 1 and 12 are amended. Claims 4, 5 and 23-30 are canceled.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to the teaching of the prior are directed toward newly amended claim limitations of claims 1(c), 1(e), 12(d4) and 12(d4), which are fully addressed in the updated rejection. Please note that the amendments to claims 1 and 12 are being interpreted in light of Applicant's specification paragraphs 0043, 0044, and figure 5C, specifically "at step 206 12 access database 14, formats and downloads the requested details," page 11, lines 1-2.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-3, 6-8, 10-19, 21 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aycock et al. (US Patent 5,765,138) in view of Piggot et al (US Publication 2002/0156736).

Claim 1 and 12

Aycock teaches a method for controlling a system for automatically generating and distributing information, comprising the steps of:

a) monitoring a document as it is processed by a user (col.10, lines 29-33);

c) accessing a database that stores information about various users including weights assigned by the various users (col. 2, lines 65-67 and col. 3, lines 1-3; where the business system includes a database see fig. 2) and detail level assigned to the various users (col. 3, lines 9-18; where the maturity level is an example of a detail level);

d) accessing a database of information relating to relationships between an enterprise and other parties wherein said information includes a value of said relationship to said enterprise, a quality of said relationship to said enterprise and the weights assigned by the various users (col. 3, lines 9-13 and 46-51); and

e) if a record relating to said party exists in said database, providing information relating to a relationship between said enterprise and said party to said user (col. 11, lines 23-30) based upon the detail level assigned to the user (col. 3, lines 18-23 and col. 11, lines 10-20; where the maturity level is an example of a detail level).

Aycock does not expressly teach b) identifying a reference to a party in said document; however it is implied in the reference where the vendor/supplier identification must be tied to the responses submitted via the supplier system (col. 9, lines 17-21 and 64-66 or in the information stored to the vendor database (fig. 2); therefore this limitation would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made.

Official Notice is taken that b) identifying a reference to a party in said document was old and well known in the art at the time the invention was made as evidenced by Piggot (0014);

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the invention of Aycock the b) identifying a reference to a party in said document as taught by what was old and well known in the art at the time the invention was made since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable.

Claim 12 is the system used to implement claim 1 and is therefore implied in and substantially similar to this claim and is therefore rejected for the same reasoning given above. Further Aycock teaches the additional limitations of claim 12:

a) a computer for processing documents (col. 4, lines 28-31);

b) a database system comprising (fig. 2 # 62, 64, 66):

b1) a database of information relating to relationships between an enterprise and other parties (col. 9, lines 37-58); and

b2) a server for controlling access to said database and for communicating with said computer (col.15, lines 29-42); where

c) said computer is programmed to:

c3) send information identifying said party to said server (abstract and col. 15, lines 40-43; where it is inherent that identifying information is contained in the response); and where

d) said server is programmed to (col. 15, lines 31-33):

d1) receive said identifying information (abstract and col. 15, lines 40-43);

Claim 2 and 13

Aycock teaches all the limitation of claim 1 where said information is generated, at least in part, based upon survey responses by system users (col. 3, lines 27-35; where an rfp/rfq is an old and well known method of surveying vendors/suppliers).

Claim 13 is the system used to implement claim 2 and is therefore implied in and substantially similar to this claim and is therefore rejected for the same reasoning given above.

Claim 3 and 14

Aycock teaches all the limitation of claim 2 where said user is requested to respond to a survey when said information is provided (col. 3, lines 27-35).

Aycock does not expressly teach said user's response to said survey is used to update said information.

Piggot teaches said user's response to said survey is used to update said information (0082).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the invention of Aycock the user's response to said survey is used to update said information as taught by Piggot since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable.

Claim 14 is the system used to implement claim 3 and is therefore implied in and substantially similar to this claim and is therefore rejected for the same reasoning given above.

Claim 6 and 17

Aycock teaches all the limitation of claim 1 where said further information includes a weighted sum of ratings for a plurality of characteristics of said relationship (col. 3, lines 3-13).

Claim 17 is the system used to implement claim 6 and is therefore implied in and substantially similar to this claim and is therefore rejected for the same reasoning given above.

Claim 7 and 18

Aycock teaches all the limitation of claim 1 where said further information is provided in graphical form (col. 10, lines 23-25 and col.13, lines 20-27).

Claim 18 is the system used to implement claim 7 and is therefore implied in and substantially similar to this claim and is therefore rejected for the same reasoning given above.

Claim 8 and 19

Aycock teaches all the limitation of claim 1 however Aycock is silent on where said information is generated, at least in part, based upon survey responses by other enterprises.

Piggot teaches where said information is generated, at least in part, based upon survey responses by other enterprises (0018).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the invention of Aycock the said information is generated, at least in part, based upon survey responses by other enterprises as taught by Piggot since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable.

Claim 19 is the system used to implement claim 8 and is therefore implied in and substantially similar to this claim and is therefore rejected for the same reasoning given above.

Claim 10

Aycock teaches all the limitation of claim 1 including the further step of formulating an inquiry to an information source in response to a request from said user (col. 10, lines 28-33).

Claim 11 and 22

Aycock teaches all the limitation of claim 10 where the scope of said inquiry, and to which information source, or sources, said inquiry is to be sent, are determined based on the nature and importance of the matter to which said inquiry relates (col.9, lines 13-16 and col. 13, lines 29-34).

Claim 22 is the system used to implement claim 11 and is therefore implied in and substantially similar to this claim and is therefore rejected for the same reasoning given above.

Claim 15

15. A system as described in claim 12 where said information sent relates to a value of said relationship to said enterprise (col. 7, lines 46-65; where the relationship is in whether the vendor/supplier becomes an approved supplier or is rejected).

Claim 16

16. A system as described in claim 15 where said sent information includes further information relating to a quality of said relationship (col. 5, lines 1-5).

Claim 21

21. A system as described in claim 12 where said computer is further programmed to receive a request from said user for information from other information sources (col. 9, lines 13-16) and said server is further programmed to formulate an inquiry to an information source in response to said request (col. 13, lines 29-34).

5. Claims 9 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aycock et al. (US Patent 5,765,138) and Piggot et al (US Publication 2002/0156736) in further view of Klingman (US Patent 5,950,173).

Claim 9 and 20

Aycock and Piggot teaches all the limitation of claim 8; however neither teaches where said other enterprise responses are collected and distributed by a third party in a confidential and secure manner to protect critical confidential information of said other enterprises.

Klingman teaches where said other enterprise responses are collected and distributed by a third party in a confidential and secure manner to protect critical confidential information of said other enterprises (abstract and col. 14, lines 49-53).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the invention of Aycock and Piggot the said other enterprise responses are collected and distributed by a third party in a confidential and secure manner to protect critical confidential information of said other enterprises as taught by Klingman since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in

the combination each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable.

Claim 20 is the system used to implement claim 9 and is therefore implied in and substantially similar to this claim and is therefore rejected for the same reasoning given above.

6. Claims 31-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aycock et al. (US Patent 5,765,138) and Piggot et al (US Publication 2002/0156736) in further view of Crockett et al (US Publication 2004/0039631)

Claim 31 and 33

Aycock and Piggot teaches all the limitation claim 1, Aycock further teaches assigning weights to vendor requirements (characteristics) (col.3, lines 63-67); however Aycock and Piggot are silent on wherein the weights assigned by the various users are weighted sums of the various users are responses to statements pertaining to various characteristics.

Crockett teaches wherein the weights assigned by the various users are weighted sums of the various users are responses to statements pertaining to various characteristics (0006-07, 0022 and 0030).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the invention of Aycock and Piggot the wherein the weights assigned by the various users are weighted sums of the various users are

responses to statements pertaining to various characteristics as taught by Crockett since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable.

Claim 33 is the system used to implement claim 31 and is therefore implied in and substantially similar to this claim and is therefore rejected for the same reasoning given above.

Claim 32 and 34

The combination of Aycock and Piggot in view of Crockett teaches “wherein the weights assigned by the various users are weighted sums of the various users are responses to statements pertaining to various characteristics”. Aycock and Piggot in view of Crockett does not expressly teach the specific data recited in claims “wherein the characteristics include commitment, trust and satisfaction”; however, these differences are only found in the non-functional descriptive material and are not functionally involved in the steps recited nor do they alter the recited structural elements. The recited method steps would be performed the same regardless of the specific data. Further, the structural elements remain the same regardless of the specific data. Thus, this descriptive material will not distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art in terms of patentability, *see In re Gulack*, 703 F.2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994); MPEP, 2106.32.

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Claim 34 is the system used to implement claim 32 and is therefore implied in and substantially similar to this claim and is therefore rejected for the same reasoning given above.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Dettinger et al (US 7,418,600 B2) and Huber et al 6,967,672 B1) teach detail level assigned to the various users.

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to FOLASHADE ANDERSON whose telephone number is (571)270-3331. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday 8:00 am to 5:00 pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Beth Boswell can be reached on (571) 272-6737. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Folashade Anderson/
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